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A brief summary and comparison of the figures and other information available in these three pamphlets follows.

Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya states that 5½ million Soviet citizens have returned to the USSR (p 50), about 1,300,000 of whom were Ukrainians repatriated by 1 August 1949 (p 18). Radyans'ka molodist' (p 15) puts the number of Ukrainian repatriates at 1,290,000 and states that of this number over 337,000 went to work in industry and railroad transport, 750,000 are engaged in agriculture, and the rest [amounting to 203,000] are studying or working in various institutions. Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 19) gives a figure of 340,000 and Ikh shchaslyva dolya (p 17) of 337,740 for repatriates engaged in industry and [railroad] transport. There are 5,463 repatriates working as teachers, 1,357 as agronomists, 808 as doctors, and 30,623 as engineers, technicians, and in various phases of intellectual endeavor, according to Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 21) and Radyans'ka molodist' (p 15). The latter pamphlet further reports (p 15) that 6,211 repatriates are brigade leaders in industry and agriculture, 4,166 are masters, 1,001 are shop chiefs, and 92 are kolkhoz chairmen, making a total of 11,470 persons. Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 19) says that 15,792 repatriates are plant directors, shop chiefs, masters, brigade leaders, and leaders in other work. It reports that more than 70,000 repatriates working in industry are Stakhanovites; and 82,000 are shock workers (p 19). It also states that over 120,000 repatriates are working in soviet and economic institutions and on their own farms (p 21), while 582 repatriates have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. Among the latter repatriates, eight masters of bumper harvests have received the honored title of Hero of Socialist Labor, 20 have been awarded the Order of Lenin, and 63 the Order of Labor Red Banner (p 21 ff).

Many repatriates are now studying in various schools and institutions. Radyans'ka molodist' (p 16) states that 11,850 repatriated young people are studying in universities, institutes, and tekhnikums, and 28,808 in secondary and incomplete secondary schools [for a total of 40,658]. Further, 11,800 repatriates are engaged in correspondence courses to raise their qualifications (p 16). Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 21) says about 40,000 repatriated boys and girls are students: 3,371 in vuzes (higher educational institutions), 6,486 in tekhnikums, 8,125 in secondary schools, and 20,863 in incomplete secondary schools [making a total of 38,845 students in all]. Ikh shchaslyva dolya (p 17) gives a figure of 5,500 persons working in the field of public education [cf. Radyans'ka molodist' and Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya figure above of 5,463 repatriates working as teachers], and over 30,000 studying in tekhnikums and vuzes. According to Radyans'ka molodist' (p 47), 700 repatriated boys and girls are studying in the institutes and tekhnikums of Khar'kov alone. This pamphlet adds that in the summer the majority of students vacation in sanatoria in the Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Caucasus. Many also go on excursions through the Ukraine, to Moscow, Leningrad, or to the Caucasus. Some get their trips free, while the cost for the rest is small (p 49). Further, it is stressed that education is free, and those who do not have any grades as low as two receive a stipend; those who get excellent receive a larger stipend (p 23). One repatriate in an institute speaks of receiving a 425-ruble stipend per month (p 49).

In emphasizing that repatriates enjoy full equality with all other citizens of the USSR, Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 15) states that two repatriates are deputies to the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR, five to oblast soviets, 17 to city soviets, 42 to rayon soviets, and 2,054 to rural soviets; in Kamenets-Podol'sk Oblast alone, 275 repatriates have been elected to local soviets of workers' deputies, in Volyn' Oblast 364 have been elected, and 291 in Poltava Oblast. Further, many repatriates have been elected assessors in the people's courts: in Stanislav Oblast, for example, 42 have been elected, 22 in Volyn' Oblast, and 20 in Poltava Oblast (p 63).

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The pamphlets stress the aid given repatriates by the government. Letters and testimonials in Radyans'ka molodist (pp 21, 23, 28) and Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 34) state that upon return each repatriate is given a sum of money by the Repatriation Section /two letters on pp 21 and 23 of the former give this sum as 600 rubles/ -- not as a loan, but to keep without repayment. Both pamphlets (p 39 in the former, p 33 ff in the latter) report that generally within 3-5 days after their arrival, the repatriates get their Soviet passports, and that many of them then take a vacation before starting to work.

Radyans'ka molodist (p 15) and Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 18) give identical figures, 191,242, on the number of repatriated Soviet citizens provided with places to live. The latter adds that not a repatriate is without a home (p 18). The former states that many people have received loans for building homes; that monetary aid given in single lump sums and aid in the form of food, building materials, and other items amounts to 80,547,300 rubles; and that disabled veterans receive a pension and medical care at the country's best resorts (p 15). Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 17) states that kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises, and establishments give repatriates great help, issuing them free building materials, clothes and shoes, fuel, cattle, poultry, and foodstuffs -- flour, fat, sugar, honey, milk, etc. Total aid given to repatriates who have returned to the Ukraine, the pamphlet adds, amounts to 80,720,000 rubles (p 17).

Many repatriates, in their letters and testimonials, tell how well they have done since returning to the Ukraine. For example, a repatriated Donbass miner states in Lyudy vysokoho dovir'ya (p 38 ff) that his salary amounts to 9,500 rubles a month. Ikh shchaslyva dolya cites letters from a coal-mining engineer who has raised his earnings from 3,000 to 5,000 rubles a month (p 31), and from a man in Voroshilovgrad who has been working for 4 years as a design engineer in a branch of a machine-building enterprise and who now earns an average of 1,700 rubles a month, while his wife earns an additional 750 rubles a month (p 49). In the same pamphlet (p 18), the director of the physical chemistry laboratory of the Scientific-Research Institute for Health Resort Management in Odessa explains that he enjoys complete material security; as laboratory director with the degree of Candidate of Sciences, he receives 2,400 rubles a month plus 400 rubles academic pension for having worked in vuzes for 25 years. A kolkhoz worker writes in Radyans'ka molodist (p 27) that he received 900 kilograms of wheat for only 300 workdays.

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